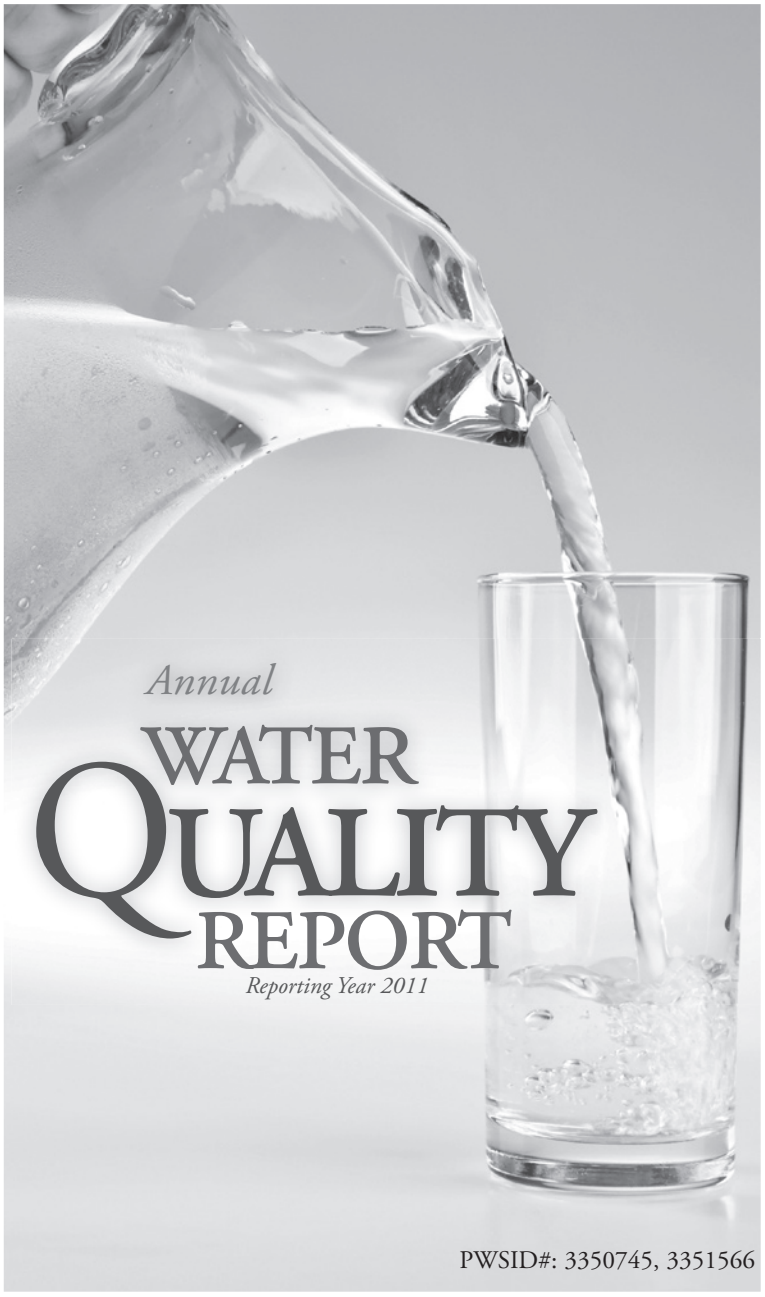

This report was prepared by:
City of Leesburg
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Meeting the Challenge

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2011. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts or concerns about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Al Purvis, Chief Water Operator, at (352) 728-9845 or visit our Web site at www.leesburgflorida.gov.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our city commission meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet on the third floor of City Hall on the second and fourth Monday of each month, beginning at 5 p.m. City Hall is located at 501 W. Meadow Street in Leesburg, Florida.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our source of supply for both the City of Leesburg Main and East water systems is groundwater taken from the Floridan Aquifer within the Oklawaha Watershed. In both water systems, chlorine in gas form is added as a precaution against any bacteria that may be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.)

The City of Leesburg Main Water Treatment Plant has seven deep wells, ranging in depth from 250 feet to 950 feet, located within the city limits. The City of Leesburg has 3.7 million gallons of storage capacity, with more than 322 miles of distribution water mains. The main water system serves 10,055 meter connections representing an estimated population of 35,193 customers.

The East system, consisting of the Mall and Airport water treatment plants, presently has two deep wells ranging in depth from 366 feet to 555 feet. The East system has 160,000 gallons of storage capacity, with more than 85 miles of distribution water mains. This system serves 2,552 meter connections representing an estimated population of 8,932 customers.

To learn about your watershed on the Internet, go to the U.S. EPA's Surf Your Watershed Web site at www.epa.gov/surf.

Source Water Assessment

(Due to an oversight, the SWAPP report was omitted in the 2010 CCR.) In 2011 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells (or surface water intakes). There are 24 potential sources of contamination identified for the City's system with a moderate susceptibility level.

The East system has 12 potential sources of contamination with a moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp, or they can be obtained from the City of Leesburg Environmental Services at (352) 728-9845.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Conservation

Did You Know?

The water that comes into our homes is good enough to drink. That's right, the water used for flushing the toilet, washing machine, hose and faucet all comes from the same place. It begins with the aquifer, then the water treatment plant, then to your home, and it's all been treated and tested to be clean and safe for human consumption. So next time you turn on the tap, flush the toilet, run a household appliance, or run your irrigation, remember:

All the water you use is a precious and rapidly diminishing resource, so do your best to use it sparingly.

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water.

For helpful information and ideas, visit

www.sjrmd.com

www.wateruseitwisely.com

www.h2oconserve.org

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.

Sampling Results

The City of Leesburg and East Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011. Data obtained before January 1, 2011, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Radioactive Contaminants

		City of Leesburg			East (Mall)			East (Airport)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	No	NA	NA	NA	1/2011	0.1	NA	1/2011	1.9	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 [Combined Radium] (pCi/L)	No	1/2011	1.6	NA	1/2011	1.2	NA	1/2011	1.8	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants													
Barium (ppm)	No	1/2011	0.0140	NA	1/2011	0.0122	NA	1/2011	0.00895	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	No	1/2011	11.5	NA	1/2011	8.77	NA	1/2011	7.65	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead [point of entry] (ppb)	No	1/2011	2.57	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	No	1/2011	2.87	NA	1/2011	1.64	NA	7/2011	1.31	NA	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	No	1/2011	0.249	0.215–0.249	1/2011	0.145	0.141–0.145	NA	NA	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	No	1/2011	0.0500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	No	1/2011	3.98	NA	1/2011	3.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	No	1/2011	5.50	NA	1/2011	4.35	NA	1/2011	3.70	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products

		City of Leesburg			East (Mall)			East (Airport)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1/2011–12/2011	1.79	1.47–1.92	1/2011–12/2011	1.73	1.31–2.04	1/2011–12/2011	1.73	1.31–2.04	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	No	7/2011	16.3	NA	7/2011	21.6	NA	7/2011	13.5	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No	7/2011	20.4	NA	7/2011	12.3	NA	7/2011	11.7	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout the community)

		City of Leesburg			East (Mall and Airport)					
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	No	7/2011	0.732	0	7/2011	0.803	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	No	7/2011	1.39	0	7/2011	3.14	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS (EAST (AIRPORT))

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATE OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Color (Units)	Yes[1]	1/2011	50	NA	NA	15	Naturally occurring organics

[1] Color exceeded the MCL in Jan. 2011 for the Airport system. Rechecks were taken in May 2011 and were satisfactory.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

IDSE (Initial Distribution System Evaluation): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).